A NEW *SERICA* FROM NEVADA (COLEOPTERA: SCARABAEIDAE)

ROBERT D. GORDON

Systematic Entomology Laboratory,
Agricultural Research Service, USDA[1]

ABSTRACT

A new species, *Serica humboldti*, from Winnemucca, Nevada is described. The genitalia and other morphological details are illustrated, and affinities to previously described species are discussed.

The North American species of *Serica* have been treated by Dawson in a series of papers dating from 1919 to 1967. He published illustrations of the male genitalia for all North American species described, making it possible to identify the species at least from the males. He did not propose species groupings nor keys to species.

I recently received a large series of a *Serica* species from Winnemucca, Nevada, from R. C. Bechtel, Nevada Department of Agriculture, which, after comparison with Dawson's illustrations of genitalia, is undescribed. It has genitalia similar to the following coastal or southern California species; *S. scaphia* Dawson, *ventura* Dawson (and subspecies), *deserticola* Dawson, *senta* Dawson, *acicula* Dawson, *caliginosa* Dawson, *chaetosoma* Dawson, *elongatula* Horn, *mixta* LeConte, *solita* Dawson, and *abdita* Dawson. When the genus is revised, these species, plus a few others, will probably form a discrete group.

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Serica humboldti Gordon, **new species**

Holotype: Male, length 8.0mm, greatest width 4.0mm. Form elongate, nearly parallel sided, widest posterior to middle of elytra. Color dull brown with pruinose sheen dorsally, clypeus and frons shiny reddish brown; ventral surface shiny yellowish brown. Head (fig. 1) with frontal area and clypeus coarsely, densely punctured, punctures separated by less than half their diameter; anterior margin of clypeus abruptly reflexed, nearly truncate, feebly sinuate medially in frontal view, clypeal suture marked by notch at anterolateral angle and a row of widely spaced, erect setae across disc; vertex extremely dull, strongly alutaceous, mostly impunctate except some coarse seta-bearing punctures immediately behind frontal suture; antenna 9-segmented, 6-segmented scape two-thirds as long as 3-segmented club, 6th segment flattened, somewhat leaflike. Pronotum distinctly narrower than base of elytra (fig. 2), surface dull with pruinose sheen, punc-

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[1]Mail address: c/o U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C. 20560.

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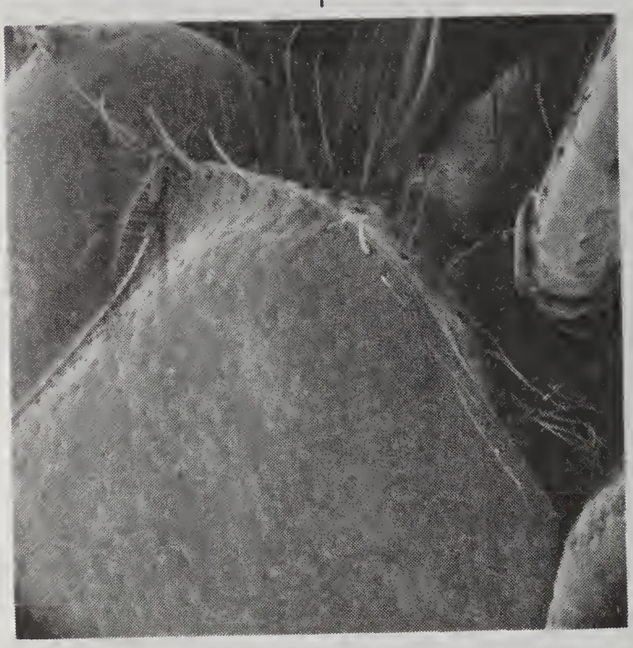

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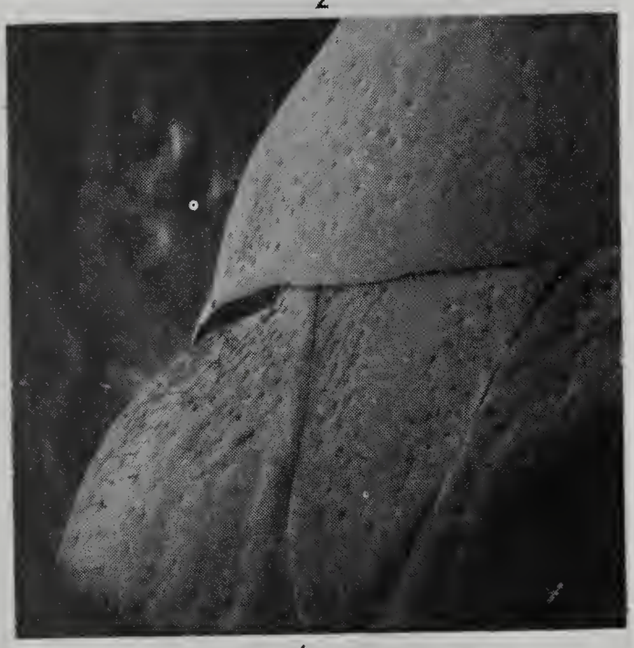

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Fig. 1-6 *Serica humboldti,* new species: 1) head; 2) dorsal view of pronotum; 3) lateral view of pronotum; 4) scutellum and base of elytra; 5) male genitalia right lateral lobe; 6) male genitalia, left lateral lobe.

tures finer than on head, separated by less than to twice their diameter; anterolateral angle depressed internally, apex of angle feebly explanate, with long, erect setae (fig. 3); lateral margin beaded, with long erect setae, strongly protuberant medially; abruptly curved inward to posterolateral angle; posterolateral angle flattened, rounded, not beaded, feebly explanate; basal margin not beaded; a feeble, more densely punctured depression present on each side of scutellum. Scutellum triangular, apex rounded, fine, dense, seta-bearing punctures present except medially (fig. 4). Elytron dull with pruinose sheen, striae feebly impressed; first interval impunctate except an irregular row of fine, dense punctures present on sutural border and a single, posteromedian central puncture bearing a coarse, erect seta; second, fourth, sixth, eighth and tenth intervals broad, flat, with irregular punctures not bearing setae; third, fifth, seventh and ninth intervals narrow, feebly convex, mostly impunctate but with some widely separated punctures bearing erect setae; epipleuron and submarginal stria with dense, long, semi-decumbent, golden setae. Anterior tibia with 2 teeth, anterior tooth long, bluntly pointed, posterior tooth widely separated from anterior tooth, pointed, apical spur long, slender, nearly as long as first 2 tarsal segments combined; middle tibia with apical spur less than half as long as first tarsal segment, separated by coarse, irregular spinules; hind tibia with outer apical spur slender, curved, pointed, as long as first tarsal segment, apex fringed with short, coarse, irregular spinules. Anterior tarsus about as long as tibia, segments 1 to 4 subequal in length, 5th segment as long as 3 and 4 combined; middle tarsus long, slender, nearly twice as long as tibia, segments 2 to 4 subequal, segments 1 and 5 noticeably longer; hind tarsus slightly longer than tibia, segments 1, 2, and 5 subequal, segments 3 and 4 distinctly shorter. Claws on all legs equal with distinct subapical tooth. Genitalia asymmetrical, right lateral lobe small, flattened, with strongly narrowed, sharp apex; left lateral lobe oval, flattened, a small, pointed tooth present at apex of outer margin (fig. 5, 6): *spiculum gastrale* slender, rodlike, as long as phallobase.

Female: Not known.

Variation: Length ranges from 6.7 to 8.1mm, width from 3.4 to 4.2mm. Dorsal color varies from yellowish brown to dark brown, the pale specimens are not as mature as the dark ones.

Type-material: Holotype, 10 mi. N. Winnemucca, Humboldt Co., Nevada, VII-9-1963, R. C. Bechtel (USNM 73024). Paratypes, 78 males, same data as holotype, deposited in U. S. National Museum collection, collection of the Nevada Department of Agriculture, and the Henry Howden collection, Ottawa, Canada.

Remarks: The male genitalia of *acicula* and *humboldti* are very similar, the major differences being in the size and shape of the basal piece which is robust and quite straight in *acicula*, short and curved in *humboldti*. In external appearance these species are quite different; the smallest specimen of *acicula* examined was 8.7mm in length, the largest *humboldti* was 8.1mm. In addition, the lateral pronotal margin of *acicula* is evenly rounded from base to apex, not abruptly restricted at the base as in *humboldti*; the base of the pronotum of *acicula* also lacks the depressions on each side of the scutellum possessed by *humboldti*.

The entire type series is composed of males, indicating that females are probably not attracted to light or this is associated with a flight period.

The type locality of *humboldti* is considerably east of the known distribution of any species with similar genitalia. The other species are from California and almost without exception from the coastal region of southern California.

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PSYDRUS PICEUS LeCONTE FROM ARIZONA (COLEOPTERA: CARABIDAE)

To my knowledge the following are the first published records of *Psydrus piceus* Lec. from Arizona: Cochise County, Chiricahua Mountains, Rustler's Park, 7-VIII-48, G. E. Ball, 8500′ (1); Apache County, 3 miles north of Alpine on U. S. Highway 666, 8-9-VIII-69, G. E. and K. E. Ball, 8100′ (3); Navaho County, Pinetop, 3-VIII-73, Scott McCleve, 7000′ (1). All 5 specimens were found under the bark of pine logs. I thank Dr. Ball for permission to include and publish his records with mine.—Scott McCleve, 2210 13th Street, Douglas, AZ 85607